

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1873

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
Invariably in Advance.
Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Money sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
postal money order, or draft on New
York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
could not be trusted to handle money should not be
allowed to solicit subscriptions. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, REVENUES, ETC.—Addresses will
be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.
In re-addressing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any corre-
ctions or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pro-
cession, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or man-
uscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to
that effect and the necessary postage, and under no
circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 5, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES
TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000
more subscribers, and to do it will give away
10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to
club readers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to
every club reader who sends us a club of
TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before
offered, because this watch is not a cheap
catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full
jeweled patent-lever movement in a dia-
mond-set case, warranted for 15 years.
Diamond-set, in a handsome metal, as
its name indicates, composed of pure silver
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the
same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them
on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

A List of Good Things in Store
for the Readers of The Na-
tional Tribune.

We have a magnificent lot of articles of un-
usual merit for the readers of THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE, which will be presented to them in
the near future. Among these are:

"REAL RUSSIA," by the author of the "Story of
a Gunboat," descriptive of his travels
and life in Russia, and the people he met
there.

IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS, by Edgar
Mills, a series of letters from South Africa
by an able contributor who is now making a
tour of the great diamond fields of that por-
tion of the world. No other paper in the
country has a correspondent in that region.

PARISIAN SKETCHES, by Mrs. Kate B.
Sherwood. A continuation of her series of
interesting letters.

THE ROCK CREEK AFFAIR. By Wiley
Britton. A chapter in the early history of
the war in Missouri.

CAMP COLE. By Wiley Britton. A chapter
in the early history of the war in Missouri.
Border Luffians who were endeavoring to
drag the State into Secession.

The pension situation has not altered
materially since our last issue. The Con-
ference Committee held another meeting, at
which the proposed compromise bill was
discussed, but nothing definite was decided
upon, and the adjournment of both Houses
over Memorial Day interfered with further
consideration. It is believed that a decision
will soon be arrived at, and the bill be
promptly passed by both Houses and go to
the President for his signature. It cannot
be done any too soon, for every day of wait-
ing is sore weariness to the deserving men
and women who are kept out of their rights.

The improvement in the weather in the
great granary region of the country has
made the outlook for crops much more hope-
ful, and farmers are greatly encouraged.
The next best thing for them that can hap-
pen is the rigid perseverance in the policy
which, by building up markets at home,
saves them from the necessity of marketing
their crops abroad and selling their produce
in competition with the grain and meat from
the pauper-cursed countries of Europe and
Asia.

It is a matter of grave doubt whether the
sugar-bounty proposed in the McKinley bill
will be as effective in developing home
production of sugar as direct protection.
Whichever is the most effective way of se-
curing this great end should be adopted and
followed unflinchingly. It is an enormous
scandal on our boasted enterprise that we,
the greatest sugar-eaters in the world,
should be the only civilized people, except
England, who do not raise their own sugar,
and that we send out of the country every
year \$100,000,000 which should be put into
the pockets of our own farmers. We pay
more for sweets than for any other thing
that we import, and this money is all lost
to us, for it goes to people who buy very
little of us in return.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only
newspaper that has among the great pa-
pers of the country. The best way to help
all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

UNVEILING OF LEE'S MONUMENT.

For a fortnight or more Richmond and
the State of Virginia have been in a hysteria
of maudlin sentiment which culminated
last Thursday in a theatrical unveiling of a
statue to Robert E. Lee.

The scenes at the reception of the statue
some weeks ago reminded one of the per-
formances in India and Japan when some
great monstrosity of an idol is to be installed
in a temple. Then, we read, beautiful
women sacrifice their crown of glory—their
hair—to make ropes to draw the image to
its consecrated seat, delicate women plead
for the privilege of pulling on the ropes
with their puny strength, and aged men be-
come so frenzied that they cast themselves
before the wheels and are crushed to death,
fancying that thereby they attain happiness
through countless ages.

It is not reported that any wild-eyed old
Secessionist lost his balance so completely
as to allow himself to be ground into the
macadam under the trucks which hauled
the monument from the dock to its pe-
destal, and it did not occur to any enthu-
siast of the Lost Cause to suggest to the
ladies of Virginia to contribute their locks
for tackle to haul and raise the statue. Had
he done so, there would have been more
short-haired women in Virginia to-day than
could be seen in a hundred Women's Rights
Conventions.

But they committed almost every other
idiotism extravagance. Staid, sober, mid-
dle-aged men begged for the privilege of
tugging at the ropes attached to the trucks.
Ladies did the same; mothers carried their
infant children to the line that they might
lay their little hands on the tackle, and
have it to boast of for the rest of their lives.
After the ropes had done their work they
were at once cut into little relics, and dis-
tributed to favored ones as inestimably pre-
cious relics.

After such an exhibition, in one of our
principal cities, should we sneer at
the heathens, who in their blindness
bow down to wood and stone?

On the day of the unveiling Richmond
was ablaze with banners, mostly re-
productions of the banner which was for-
ever folded by the rude hand of war. United
States Senators, from the South, Supreme
Judges, Governors, and other dignitaries
took a prominent part in the ceremonies,
and the occasion was made the most note-
worthy one in the history of the city since
its abandonment as the Confederate capital.

Now, who was this Lee whose memory re-
ceived such fulsome honors? What extra-
ordinary benefit had he conferred upon man-
kind that he should be set up in the midst
of the people as a demi-god? Had he by
shining genius or noble sacrifice alleviated
the misery or increased the happiness of a
whole people? Was he an illustrious
statesman whose master-hand had molded
the destiny of a Nation for ages to come?
Was he a Newton, a Davy, or some other
scientist, whose discoveries enlarged the
domain of human power over nature? Was
he a Shakespeare, a Tennyson, or a Goethe,
whose inspired muse was the glory of his
countrymen for all time? Was he a Lincoln,
who had carried his people triumphantly
through a great war, and struck the shackles
from the limbs of millions of slaves? Had
he done any of the phenomenal services for
mankind which win for the deers the ap-
plause of the world? Not for an instant.

Robert E. Lee was a man who was edu-
cated at the expense of the United States to
be one of its trusted defenders at the time
when it should be assailed by its enemies.
The Government expended what would have
supported a laboring man in comfort for
many years in educating him for this duty,
and for 32 years it paid him a good salary as
an officer in its army. In all this time it never
had any real need of his services. In all
those 32 years there never was a time when
it did not have many more of his kind than
it needed for the work on hand, so that his
employment was a favor, and he was retained
against the day of need. That day of need
came in April, 1861, and when Col. Lee was
asked to aid the Government which had
supported and honored him through the
lifetime of a generation, he left its service,
went directly to the camp of its enemies,
and placed at their service all the skill and
experience he had acquired by favor of the
Government he deserted in its extremity.
Even the extravagant eulogy pronounced by
the eloquent orator at the unveiling of the
monument contained a stern indictment of
his motives. He claimed that Lee was at
heart a lover of the Union, an opponent
of secession and hostile to the monster
iniquity of human slavery. Yet, from the
very outset, he was a willing aider and
abetter in the conspiracy to dismember
the Union and perpetuate slavery. His
own State was opposed to the rebellion,
and was only dragged into it by outside
military pressure. While making
hypocritical pretenses of affection for the
Government, he connived at this vile thro-
tling of the will of the people, and became
a most willing tool in the hands of those
who, for their own ambition, drenched the
whole land in fraternal gore. Had all the
men in the South who, like him, pretended
to be in favor of the Union, stood firm, there
never would have been any rebellion. The
conspirators would have been balked at the
outset. Upon him lies a very great share of
the responsibility for the four years of bloody
war which the Nation suffered.

This much for his patriotism. Now for
his generalship, about which his admirers
are so extravagant. Calm, impartial history
will be very far from placing him among
the first-class Captains. It will put his
achievements very much below those of such
commanders as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan
and Thomas. His reputation rests wholly
upon what he did while standing strictly on
the defensive. This is the lower half of the

military science. Much more astonishing
things have been done in this direction by
the untutored warriors who led their tribes
of Indian braves, and foiled attacks of vastly
disproportionate numbers. Osceola, the
Seminole Chief, with a little band of 200
Indians and fugitive slaves, held the whole
army of the United States at bay for years,
and was only overcome by treachery. Geo-
rino, Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph, the Nez
Perce, made wonderful records, while stand-
ing on the defensive, with mere handfuls of
men. When Lee attempted such movements
as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas
constantly made against him and his col-
leagues he failed utterly. Nothing that he
ever did begins to compare with Grant's
campaign against Vicksburg, or the battles
around Chattanooga; with Sherman's cam-
paign for Atlanta; with Sheridan's tactics at
the Opequan, Cedar Creek, Five Forks
and Appomattox, or with Thomas's unsurpassed
management at Nashville. Lee's greatest
battle—Gettysburg—was a series of amazing
blunders. The more that battle is studied
the lower will be his place among great
commanders. That his magnificent army,
wasted in objectless, unskillful and disjunct
attacks, escaped annihilation, was due to the
excessive caution of the Union com-
mander. Had Grant, Sheridan, Thomas,
Hancock, Logan or Sedgwick been in com-
mand of the Army of the Potomac at Get-
tysburg, Lee's army would have been utterly
destroyed before it reached the Potomac.

That Lee had in a high degree the com-
mon characteristics of American soldiers—
physical and moral courage, personal integ-
rity, and skill in leading men, we are far
from denying. But that he was a military
genius nobody, except one poisoned with the
virus of rebellion, will claim. That he ever
did anything to deserve the inordinate hon-
ors lavished upon his memory is preposterous.

TREASONABLE STUFF.

A good specimen of the poisonous false-
hoods with which the unwhipped rebels of
the South feed the rising generation, was
contained in the address delivered by Col.
Geo. T. Fry at Chattanooga, May 10, when
the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Associa-
tion and N. B. Forrest Camp, assisted by
2,000 citizens, decorated the graves of 3,000
rebels who lie buried there.

Col. Fry's address was perhaps one of the most
carelessly delivered in the South since the war,
and was greeted frequently with spontaneous
bursts of applause.

He started out with this remarkable as-
sertion:

I affirm that the people of the South never by
word or deed did violence either to the Constitu-
tion or the Union. I affirm that the people of the
South were always a just, law-abiding people. They
demanded it for themselves and were always ready
to accord it to every other citizen and State of
the great Republic.

Of course, with such a startling falsehood
as a foundation, the structure built upon
it was a mass of falsehood.

He said:
The official records of that dreful period show
that from first to last the North had upon her
border-roll 3,000,000 soldiers, and that the South
had upon her muster-roll from first to last 600,000
soldiers. The North brought into action five men
for every one the South could muster. The North
had at its command the army, navy and treasury
of the United States. It had access to all the world's
supplies of men, money, arms and munitions of war.

This is rehearsing with brazen effrontery
a state old lie. It is easy to demonstrate, to
the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that
the rebels were not "crushed by overwhelm-
ing numbers," but were conquered by the
superior administrative ability of the Union
people, and the greater persistence, devotion
and determination of the Union soldiers.

There never was a great war in which the
numbers—everything considered—were so
nearly equal. Look at these plain figures:
The census of 1860 showed the population
of the Nation to be 31,115,641.

The population of the Northern States was:	
Colorado	34,277
Connecticut	460,147
Delaware	122,216
Illinois	1,711,412
Indiana	1,396,428
Iowa	674,913
Kansas	107,206
Maine	629,279
Massachusetts	1,219,966
Michigan	749,113
Minnesota	172,023
Nebraska	288,811
Nevada	6,537
New Hampshire	317,575
New Jersey	672,635
New York	3,880,735
Ohio	2,339,511
Pennsylvania	2,596,215
Rhode Island	147,412
Vermont	313,079
Wisconsin	775,833
Total	18,718,815

The following States were so remote as to
take no effective part in the struggle:

California	579,994
Oregon	52,495
Total	632,489

The States which attempted to secede had in population:	
Alabama	954,201
Arkansas	415,450
Florida	140,424
Georgia	1,097,296
Louisiana	708,062
Mississippi	791,305
North Carolina	962,622
South Carolina	708,708
Tennessee	1,406,804
Texas	641,215
Virginia	1,596,318
Total	9,168,332

The Border States, which furnished man
to both sides, had in population:

Kentucky	1,165,684
Maryland	687,019
Missouri	1,282,612
Total	3,135,315

If we divide this equally, giving half to
the rebellion and half to the Union, it will
make the total population from which the
rebels drew their men, 10,670,704, and that
from which the Union forces were levied,
20,239,687. This would make the prepon-
derance of the Union side almost exactly two
to one, which was very small for waging an
offensive war against a people fighting on
their own ground. Again, everybody who
lived in those times knows that the rebels

put into their armies every white man capa-
ble of carrying a musket. A traveler through
the South would not scarcely see anywhere
an able-bodied man who was not in the army,
while in the North the men who had gone to
the front could not be missed. Remembering
the relentless way in which the rebels exe-
cuted the conscription laws, the presumption
is fair that until the very last part of the
war Jeff Davis had really more men at his
command than President Lincoln had in the
field. As these former occupied the interior
line, and were standing on the defensive,
they counted for many more than were
brought against them.

Col. Fry continued:
The South had at the beginning no army, no
navy, no treasury, no arms or munitions of war,
with all her ports blockaded, and no credit in any
country of any nation on earth; and yet, with all this
vast odds of numbers and resources to contend
against, and practically without arms of offense or
defense, the South met and successfully held in
check through this four years of dreadful cam-
paign this mighty host that had been brought
against them.

The rebel conspirators had thrown into
their hands a very large proportion of all
the arms and munitions of war there were
in the United States at the time Fort Sum-
ter was fired on. This gave them an im-
mense advantage. The navy was similarly
neutralized. Nearly all the effective ships
were cunningly sent to the farthest seas in
the world. Another valuable portion was
treacherously destroyed at the Norfolk
Navy-yard, and hundreds of the best guns
then known were turned over to the rebels.
The immense armories of England and the
rest of Europe were gladly opened to the
rebels, and they had an abundance of cotton,
which England and France desired above
all things, to exchange for cannon, rifles,
ships and ammunition.

Again:
The battle of Shiloh, fought April 6 and 7, 1862,
commanded by Gen. Grant on the Federal side
and by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and Bragg
on the Confederate side.

The first day of the battle Grant had 40,000
men and under his command 19,315 men, in action
and 20,685 men in reserve.

The Confederates attacked the Federals in their
position and drove them for miles to the very mar-
gin of the Tennessee River.

The Confederates captured that day from Fed-
erals 3,000 prisoners of war, 25 stands of colors,
3000 stands of small-arms and 60 pieces of artiller-
y.

During the night of the 6th Gen. Buell reinforced
Grant with 21,753 fresh troops, swelling
Grant's total to 70,813 Federals against Johnston's
total of 40,000 Confederates.

The Comte de Paris puts Grant's total
force the first day at 33,000 men. This in-
cluded all kinds of non-combatants—sick in
hospital, hospital attendants, Quarter-
masters, teamsters, etc. Against this force,
which could not have numbered more than
30,000 fighting men, Albert Sidney Johnston
threw a force which according to the rebel
official reports—notorious for understating
—consisted of 40,335 fighting men. During
the night Lee Wallace's Division of Grant's
army, and Nelson's, Crittenden's and Mc-
Cook's of Buell's, numbering altogether
probably 20,000 fighting men, arrived on
the field, making the effective strength of
the Union army about 40,000 to something
over 30,000 on the rebel side, and forced the
latter to retreat. The rebels acknowledged a
loss of 17,383 killed, 8,013 wounded and
559 prisoners—total, 19,955. The official
report of the Union loss was 17,000 killed,
7,495 wounded and 3,022 captured—total,
27,517. We lost 33 cannon, and captured
30 from the rebels.

Again:
The battle of Manassas, fought Dec. 31, '61,
and Jan. 1, '62, Bragg had 35,000 Confederates
and Rosecrans 50,000 Federals.

This was a drawn battle, neither party gained
the field or position of the other. The Confederates
lost 10,000 men and the Federals are said to have
lost 23,000 men. This last estimate, I think, is
probably too large.

Bragg's official report, made just before
the battle of Stone River, showed his "effec-
tive total" to be:

Infantry	39,394
Cavalry	10,075
Artillery	1,662
Total	51,131

But he sent away Morgan's and For-
rest's Brigades of cavalry, on raids, which
reduced his effective force to 46,004.

Rosecrans's official report, also made just
before the battle, states his force:

Infantry	37,977
Cavalry	3,300
Artillery	2,253
Total	43,530

Bragg officially reported his loss to be:
Killed and wounded..... 9,000
Missing..... 1,125

Rosecrans reported his loss:
Killed..... 1,533
Wounded..... 7,245
Captured..... 2,800

Bragg captured 20 cannon, Rosecrans 3.
Bragg retreated from the battlefield, and did
not halt for 25 miles.

About Chickamauga the orator said:
The battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 18, 19, 20, 1863,
Bragg had 33,000 Confederates, and was reinforced
by Longstreet with 17,328.

Total Confederates, 47,321.
Rosecrans had 64,392 Federals.

The victory on the part of the Confederates was
complete.

They routed Rosecrans and drove him pell-mell
from Chickamauga into Chattanooga.

The Confederates in this battle captured 51 pieces
of artillery, 15,000 stand of small-arms, 8,000 prison-
ers, besides a vast number of army supplies and
stores. The number of dead and wounded on
either side I have never known.

After a careful study the Comte de Paris
comes to the conclusion that at Chicka-
mauga Bragg had upwards of 70,000 effective
forces, with 200 pieces of artillery, while
Rosecrans had 64,000 men, with 170 pieces
of artillery. He puts the Union losses:

Killed..... 1,687
Wounded..... 9,934
Captured..... 5,235
Total 16,856

and the rebel losses, which he was not able
to verify:

Killed..... 2,573
Wounded..... 16,474
Captured..... 2,093
Total 21,140

But the most outrageous misstatements
are in connection with the prisoners of war:
I assert that deplorable as were the conditions of
things at Andersonville and Libby they were both

places of paradise when compared to the miserable
hells on earth at Camp Douglas and Chase, John-
son's Island, Elmira and other death-holes in the
North where Confederate prisoners were confined
during the war.

The official statistics show that the United States
prisoners held by the Confederacy amounted to
270,000.

And the Confederate States prisoners held by the
United States was 20,000.

The United States prisoners died in Confederate
hands was 22,000.

And Confederate prisoners died in United States
hands 26,000.

And these figures show that with 50,000 more
Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates
than there was of Confederates in the hands of the
Federals, yet there were 4,000 more Confederate
than there were Federal deaths among the prison-
ers. With these figures of official record in Wash-
ington City there have never been a Southern man
in Congress with sufficient honesty, and but one
Southern man (B. H. Hill, of Georgia) with suf-
ficient courage to stand up and tell the world the
truth.

The South was willing at all times to exchange
prisoners with the North. This the Federal au-
thorities would not do.

The Confederate authorities then invited those
of the North to send their own doctors and medi-
cine to relieve Federal prisoners in Southern
hands.

This they refused.
Then the Confederate authorities offered to de-
liver to the Federals their prisoners without re-
ceiving Confederates in return.

This was also refused.
Then, my fellow-countrymen, on whose soul is
branded the crime of cruelty to prisoners of war?
Surely not upon that of the people of the South,
but on those whose faithlessness provoked the war.

There is not a correct statement, even by
accident, in this.

In the first place there were 476,169 rebel
soldiers captured during the war, of whom
248,599 were paroled on the field, leaving
227,570 to be confined in prison. Of these
exactly 26,774 died while in confinement, or
about one in every nine.

There were 312,698 Union soldiers cap-
tured during the war, of whom about 35,000
were paroled on the field. This would leave
177,698 to be confined. The War Depart-
ment has some disjointed and incomplete
returns showing the death of 29,725 of these.
Graves in various National Cemeteries lo-
cated near these prisons indicate a mortality
of about 40,000, while other evidence goes to
show that fully 71,000 Union soldiers per-
ished while in the hands of the rebels, or
about one in every two and a half.

It is not true for an instant that the rebels
offered to let the prisoners go free. On the
contrary, they shot down mercilessly anyone
suspected of trying to escape, they pursued
those that got out of prison with blood-
hounds, and resorted to every possible
cruelty to keep them captive. They obsti-
nately refused every overture of our Gov-
ernment for an exchange of prisoners, unless
the Government would parole the large sur-
plus which it held—which meant giving the
rebels about 100,000 fresh, vigorous men to
put in front of Grant or Sherman.

It is the worst kind of a falsehood that
the rebels offered to let our Government send
clothing, food and medicine to its suffering
soldiers. There was an arrangement of this
kind entered into in the Winter of 1863, '4,
but after the Government had delivered at
City Point 15 tons of food and five tons of
clothing, the rebel Congress passed an act as-
serting that it was "repugnant to the dignity
of one sovereign power to permit another
power to feed and clothe its prisoners of war,"
and thereupon the food and clothing
—with characteristic rebel perfidy—were
confiscated.

It is amazing that any man should have
the hardihood to attempt to deceive people
with such monstrous falsehoods.

The common idea that churches are losing
their hold on the community meets a sharp
check in the report to the Presbyterian
General Assembly, that the membership of
the Church in the United States had increased
last year from 753,772 to 856,864, a net in-
crease of 103,092. As the Presbyterian
Church makes much less effort at proselytizing
than most of the other sects, and its
stern, severely logical tenets are supposed
to be the least inviting to the popular imagi-
nation and sentiment, a growth like this, of